Ford, Chair
Akers, Vice Chair
Ellinger
Kay
Lawless
Stinnett
Scutchfield
Myers
Beard
Lane

A G E N D A
Social Services & Community Development Committee
November 19, 2013
11:00 A.M.

"The social services and community development committee, to which shall be referred matters relating to the department of social services and its divisions, and any related partner agencies and the division of community development, related partner agencies, and other matters relating to community development and economic development"
Council Rules & Procedures, Section 2.102 (1)

<u>2013 Meeting Schedule (all other meetings at 11:00 AM)</u>
June 18	September 24	**November 19**
August 27	October 22	December 10

Social Services & Community Development Committee
September 24, 2013 Summary & Motions

Ford called the meeting to order at 1:00 PM. All members were present except Kay and Akers

8.27.13 Committee Summary

On a motion by Ellinger, second Beard, the summary of the 8.27.13 Social Services & Community Development Committee meeting was approved unanimously.

Division of Grants & Special Programs Update and HUD Funding Status

Director Gooding provided an update on the Division of Grants & Special Programs. She also discussed HUD funding. She stated that for FY 14 she anticipated funding cuts to the major HUD programs including the Community Development Block Grant program, HOME funds, Emergency Shelter and other homelessness programs, and the Choice Neighborhoods efforts.

Stinnett asked about the Section 108 grant to support the 21c project. In response Gooding stated that the application has not yet been submitted because the developer is amending the request slightly. She stated that the application will be for $ 6 million leaving about $ 2 million for other projects.

In response to a question from Beard Gooding stated that EPA funds most Brownfield efforts.

In response to a question from Myers Gooding did not think a reduction in HUD funding would impact the Section 108 grant to 21c.

Ford asked about the functions of the Division. In response Gooding stated that the Division prepares and submits the Consolidated Plan. In addition the monitor funds Going to both LFUCG and to partner agency's and ensure regulatory requirements are met.

Gooding also stated that the Division oversees most LFUCG grants and provides financial and regulatory oversight over the grantsmanship aspects of LFUCG.

In response to a question from Ford, Gooding stated that overall federal assistance for community development and social capital has diminished over time.

Office of Multi-Cultural Affairs Update

Isabel Taylor provided the update. She stated that the number of foreign languages spoken in Fayette County has dramatically increased over the past several years.

Taylor also stated that the number of students taking English Learning classes has increased by 194% since 2005. She stated that 15.4% of Lexington speaks a language other than English as their primary language according to the American Community Survey.

Taylor stated that the immigration population is growing in Fayette County because of several factors including the University of Kentucky and other area colleges and universities. She also stated that aggressive international trade has increased the foreign born population. Taylor stated that Kentucky is the fastest growing immigrant population percentage wise according to the American Community Survey.

Taylor stated that immigrants have the highest new business growth rate in the US; provide a higher tax base; high employment rate; higher international trade opportunities; higher educational opportunities; and provide for greater cultural diversity.

Taylor stated that there is still a lack of infrastructure for the immigration population in Lexington including a lack of interpreters and community resources geared toward the immigrant population.

Lane asked about the cost of English language training. In response Taylor stated that the cost ranges from free to several thousand dollars. Lane suggested combing learning resources to offer the training on a more wide spread basis.

Beard discussed the undocumented immigrant population.

Scutchfield discussed the temporal nature of the immigration population in Fayette County.

Ford discussed the need for more multi-cultural rescores for Fayette County.

Workforce Investment and Development

Ford background and a brief history about the item in committee. He stated that he was concerned that at least 1 census tract in Fayette County had a un employment rate of over 20%. He also discussed the high poverty rate and low income rates in several Census tracts throughout Fayette County.

Ford made a motion, second Lawless to investigate Lexington-Fayette County breaking away from the Bluegrass Workforce Investment Board to create a workforce investment Board for Fayette County.

Ford stated that this would allow Lexington-Fayette County more local governance over workforce training and investment in Fayette County.

Lane stated that there was not enough information to support the motion at this time.

Scutchfield agreed with Lane that before she could support the motion she needed more information.

Ford withdrew the motion and agreed to bring more data and information to support the motion at the nest meeting. He stated that he was only requesting that Council investigate that option.

Myers suggested that the Bluegrass Workforce Investment Board be invited back to the Committee to discuss Fayette County concerns and workforce training needs.

The meeting adjourned at 2:15 PM.

PAS 9.26.13

Creating a Livable Community
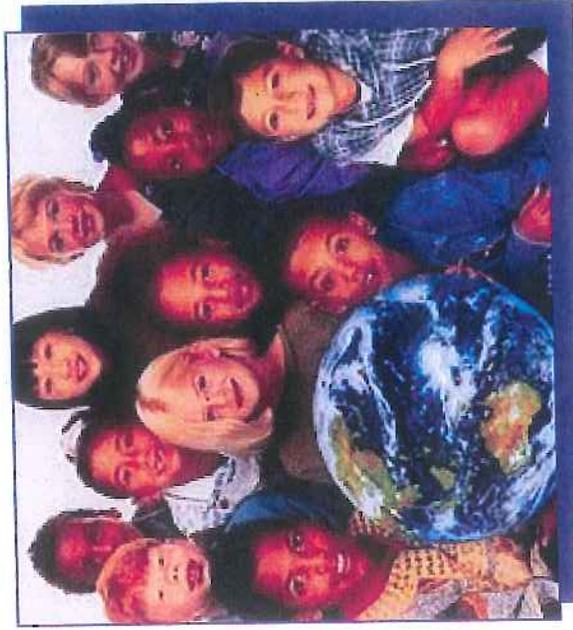
"The opposite of poverty is not wealth, it's justice." ~ Bryan Stevenson, Esq.

Executive Director, Equal Justice Initiative

Kentucky Brand
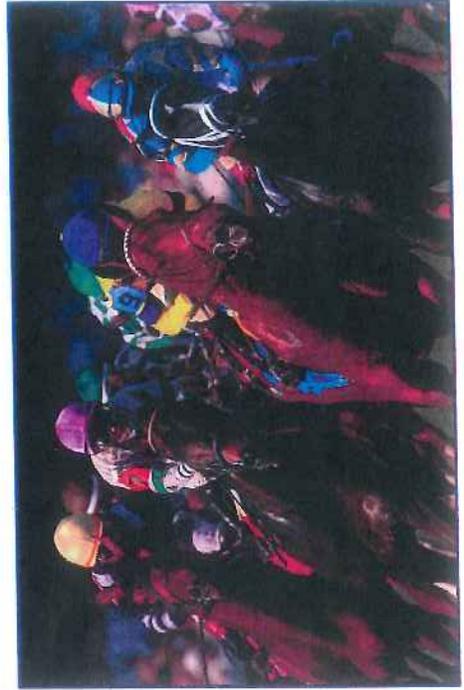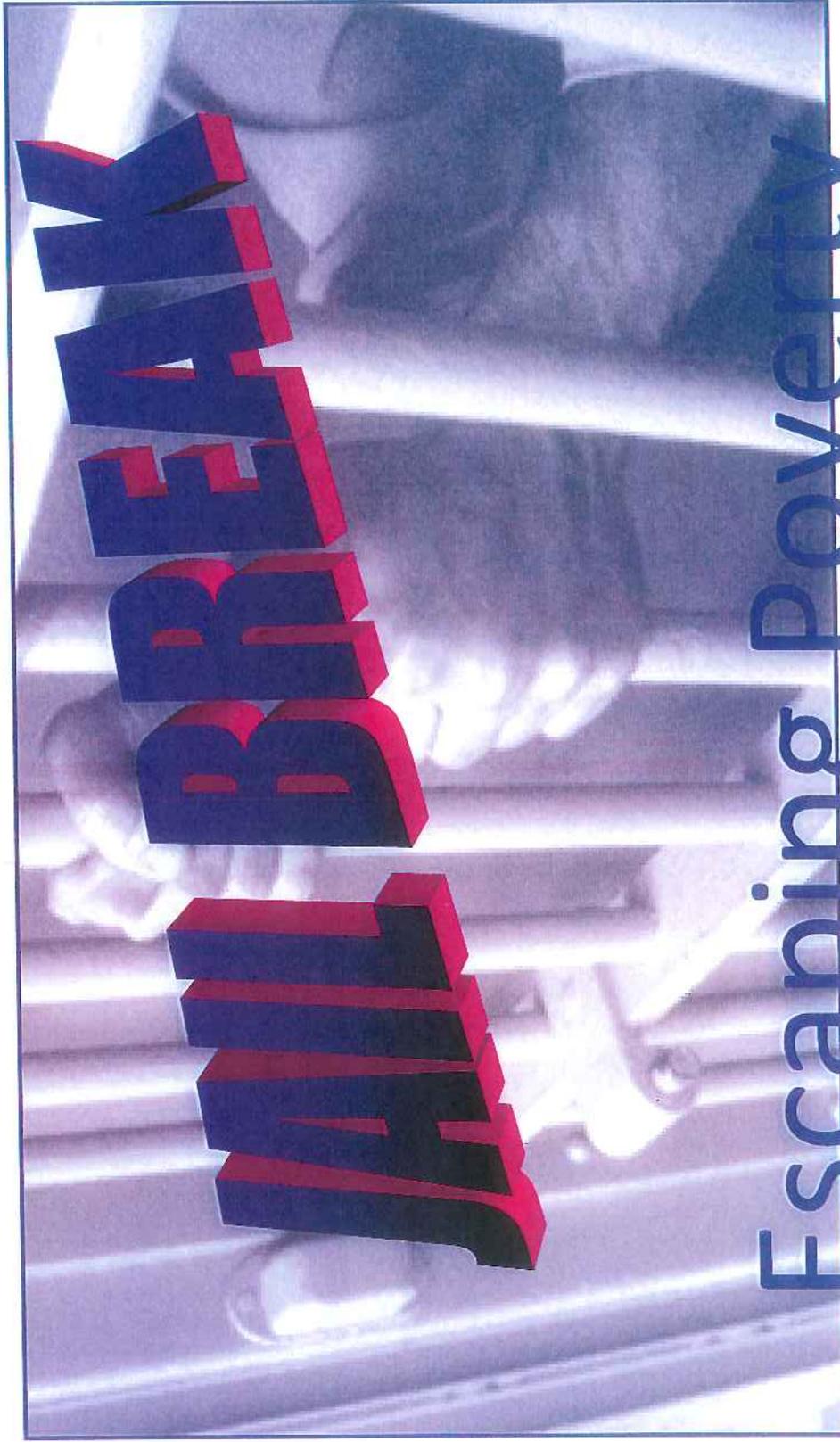
JAILBREAK

Escaping Poverty

Rethinking Poverty

The extent to which an individual does without resources:

- Financial
- Emotional
- Mental
- Spiritual
- Physical
- Support Systems
- Relationships/Role Models
- Knowledge of Hidden Rules

Payne, Ruby K. *A Framework for Understanding Poverty.* Fourth Revised Edition. Highlands: aha!Process, Inc., 1996. Print
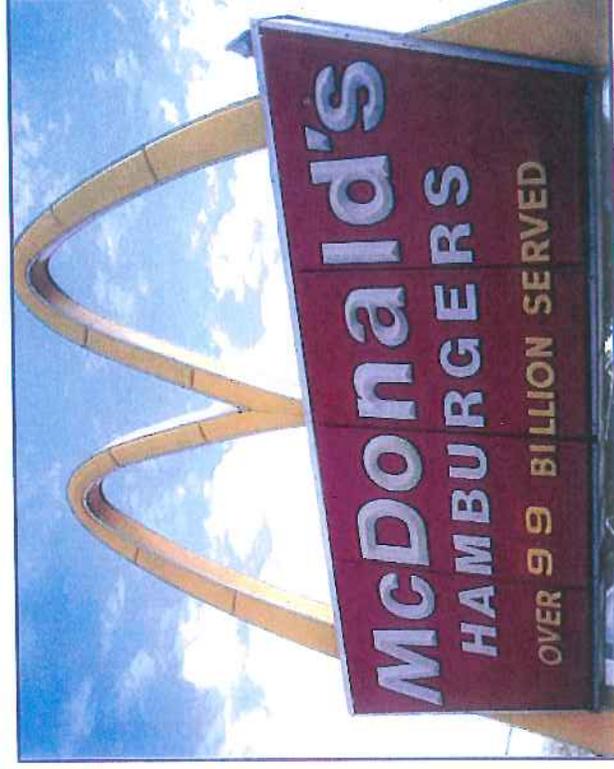
Who is to Blame? What are the Causes?

- Generational Poverty
- Situational Poverty
- Individual Accountability & Responsibility
- Structural Barriers
- Environmental – Opportunity Access (Residential Area Risk)

PREP

Preventing, Reducing, & Eliminating Poverty

- Community Plan
- Ameliorate the Conditions
- Exposure (The Hidden Jewel)

Does Poverty Impact Me?

- Quality of Life Issues – Wealth & Poverty
- Crime
- Broken Families
- Drug Addiction
- Illness
- Illiteracy
- Poverty Generates More Poverty
- Hidden Cost (Property Loss, Deteriorating Property Values, bodily injury, increased public/private expenditures for insurance, law enforcement, court cases, prisons, health care, lost of productivity of people who could be employed or more gainfully employed

Toxic Charity versus Transformative Charity

- Sustainability (leave some when you go)
- Crisis
- Safety Net
- Economic Mobility
- Long-term Development
- Economic Security

Lupton, Robert D. *Toxic Charity: How Churches and Charities Hurt Those They Help (And How to Reverse It)*. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2011. Print

Transformative Investments

- Internal Investments
- Community Investments
- Advocacy Investments
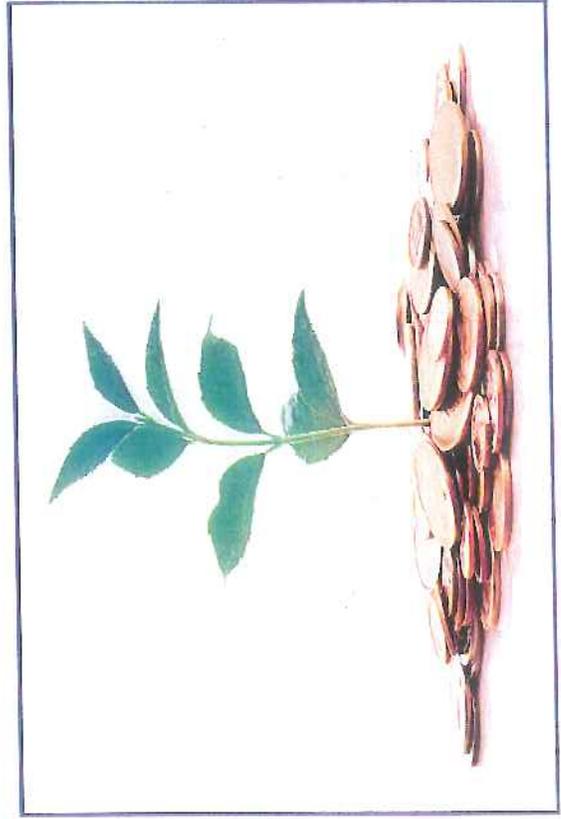
Youth

Tiana Ricks

- Poverty & Crime (Intimate Relationship)

- Why do I Care?

Immigration & Poverty

- Lack of Documentation
- Disenfranchised Population
- Pathway to Citizenship with Dignity
- African-Americans & Hispanics

Immigration & Poverty

Admission

Tuition
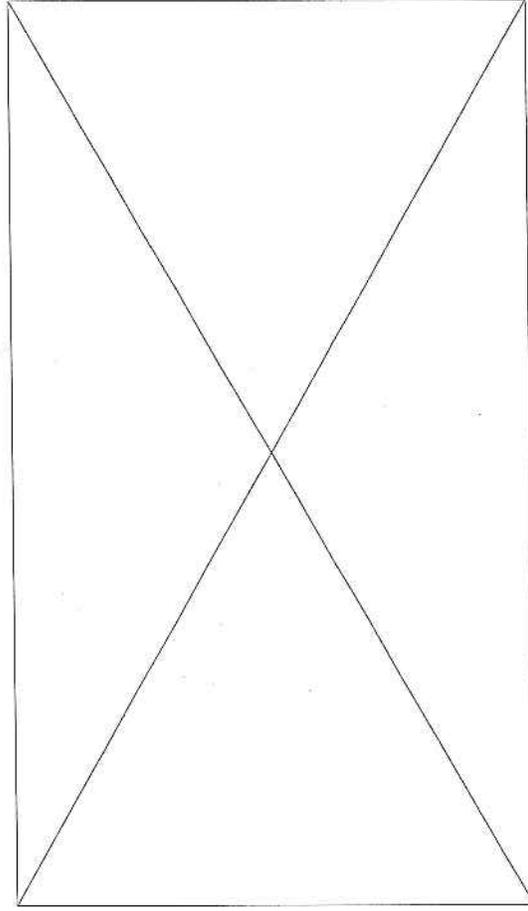
Financial Aid

http://www.youtube.com/v/Svqt_QNhBDM

Everyone has a right to chase their dreams and everyone deserves the opportunity to have a dream.

Solutions

Access
Awareness
Intentional
Sustainability
Role Models
Economic Security
Economic Development
Justice
Public Policy
Investment
Opportunity
Cultural Accountability
Exposure
Economic Mobility
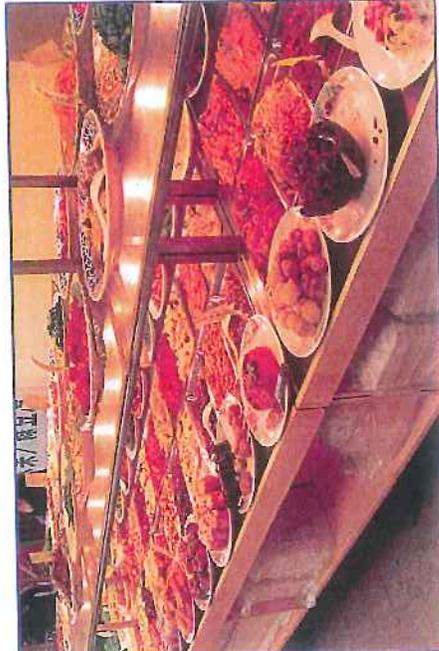
The Promise of Community Action

Community Action changes people's lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities, and makes America a better place to live.

We care about the entire community and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.

Community Action
COUNCIL

May we each develop a promise to escape poverty.

THANK YOU!

Malcolm Ratchford, M.S., CCAP
Executive Director
Community Action Council
P.O. Box 11610, Lexington, KY 40576
859-244-2213

On Air Sc

Rock & Roots
Win Avett Brothers tickets on Rock & Roots.

Membership
WUKY GoodGiving Challenge

Local/Regional News   5:02 PM TUE JULY 23, 2013

Community Action Council Hires Successor To Jack Burch

By ALAN LYTLE (/PEOPLE/ALAN-LYTLE)

LEXINGTON, Ky. -- Community Action Council has a new Executive Director. Malcolm Ratchford is the agency's former manager for neighborhood and community services. He has more than 16 years of community action agency experience, 12 on the managerial side. Ratchford succeeds long-time Executive Director Jack Burch who retired from the post last month.

"I appreciate the legacy and the foundation that Jack has built. It was tremendous and I was a part of that while we were here so I really respect the leadership and he was a mentor to me," Ratchford told WUKY. "But I do know that my vision is a little bit different, in terms of more innovation, but I definitely understand the legacy and foundation and this place wouldn't be what it is today if it were not for Jack so I definitely understand that and want to continue the excellence that he's created but also push us forward."

http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/wuky/files/201307/Malcol
Enlarge image
(http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/wuky/files/201307/MalcolmRatchfordCAC.JPG)

Credit photo provided

Malcolm Ratchford succeeds Jack Burch as the new Executive Director of Community Action Council

Ratchford says his overarching goal is to improve on the methods the CAC uses to inform stakeholders and the community of successful anti-poverty programs.

"We do reporting and outcome reporting but we can't actually show did we really change the poverty level for a family? When you look at that data all you'll see is a bunch of stories in terms of we got 20 people GED's. Well, if the GED's didn't help the person get employment then their economic security level never changed…and we can actually capture that by just following folks that we interact with on a daily basis."

Ratchford will oversee an agency of 275 employees, more than 600 volunteers and an annual budget of 25-million dollars.

TAGS: Community Action Council (/term/community-action-council)   Malcolm Ratchford (/term/malcolm-ratchford)   New Executive Director (/term/new-executive-director)

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

FAYETTE COUNTY

CCAP Overview:

- State wide program

- Eligibility Types:

  —Protective and Prevention

  —KTAP (Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program)

  —Children with special needs requiring specialized care

  —Teen Parents – any parent age 19 or younger, attending high school or pursuing a GED in a classroom setting

  —CCIE (Working and/or school)

- Monthly payments are made to child care facility providing

Changes to CCAP:

April 1, 2013

- No new applications for CCIE (Working/School)

  —New applications continue on priority child groups

July 1, 2013

- Income guidelines for existing parents reduced to 100% of Federal Poverty Level (see next

What Does 100% of FPL Look Like?

Household Size	2011 FPL – 100% Effective July 1, 2013		
	Max Gross (100%)	Max Gross (165%)	Monthly Difference
2	$1,226	$2,023	$797
3	$1,545	$2,549	$1,004
4	$1,863	$3,074	$1,211
5	$2,181	$3,599	$1,418
6	$2,500	$4,125	$1,625
7	$2,818	$4,650	$1,832

25

5

Fayette County By The Numbers

FAYETTE COUNTY CASELOADS (Families)

(Data: Kentucky Integrated Child Care System – Child Care Council of KY)

June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	June – Oct.
2,276	2,140	2,030	1,887	1,751	- 525

Contact Information

Bradley Stevenson

Child Care Council of Kentucky

Office: (859) 254-9176 Ext. 2101

Cell: (859) 494-0722

Email: Bradley.Stevenson@cccofky.com

RESOLUTION NO. __31__-2013

A RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY TO CLARIFY AND RECONSIDER ITS DECISION TO CUT CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE AND REQUESTING THAT THE KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE THE IMPACT THIS DECISION WILL HAVE ON IMPACTED FAMILIES, AND HEREBY NOTIFYING THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS.

WHEREAS, it was announced on January 30, 2013 that the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services will cut child care assistance to low income families and will pay no new subsidies to relatives raising abused or neglected children beginning in April 2013; and

WHEREAS these cuts will reduce this funding by tens of millions of dollars and impact an estimated existing 8,700 families and 20,000 children and other future applicants will be denied this funding; and

WHEREAS these benefits allow the family members to work and/or attain higher education and these funding reductions could result in primary care givers leaving the work force in order to provide child care; and

WHEREAS, the elimination of these benefits to those raising abused or neglected children will increase the likelihood that some of the children benefitting from this assistance will end up in foster care, which has additional cost ramifications to taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, there is some likelihood that the ultimate cost to taxpayers and society will be greater than the savings achieved through the proposed cuts due to the potential costs of job loss, increase need for foster care, loss of opportunity to attain higher education and the increased burden the program participants will place on various public and private community assistance programs; and

WHEREAS, many of the children that will no longer be able to receive the benefits of this assistance will be denied the opportunity to receive a quality early education, which will have a significant long term negative economic and societal impact on those children and the citizens of Kentucky and the advancement of the Commonwealth's desired educational outcomes; and

WHEREAS, the expected outcome of these reductions is inconsistent with

providing opportunity for families to work toward financial and economic independence and is contrary to the mission and objective of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the values of the people of this great Commonwealth.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT:

Section 1 – That the Preamble to this Resolution be and hereby is incorporated by reference as if fully set out herein.

Section 2 - That the Council of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government hereby requests that the Commonwealth of Kentucky clarify and reconsider its decision to cut child care assistance and more specifically address how the needs of those no longer receiving or eligible to receive this assistance will be met and all of the impact that these reductions are likely to have on the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and that the Kentucky General Assembly take appropriate measures to eliminate or reduce the impact this decision will have on impacted families.

Section 3 - That the Clerk of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Council be and hereby is directed to send a copy of this Resolution to Governor Steve Beshear, 700 Capitol Avenue, Suite 100, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601; Senate President Robert Stivers, 702 Capitol Avenue Annex Room 236, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601; Representative Greg Stumbo, House Speaker, Capitol, Room 309, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601; the following committee chairpersons at their respective legislative offices: Representative Jimmie Lee, as Chairperson of the House Budget Review Subcommittee on Human Resources; Representative Ruth Ann Palumbo, as a Fayette County Representative and as Chairperson of the House Committee on Economic Development; Representative Tom Burch, as Chairperson of the House Committee on Health and Welfare; Senator Alice Forgy Kerr, as Fayette County's Senator and the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Tourism and Labor; Senator Julie Denton, as Chairperson of the Senate Committee on and Health and Welfare; and the following additional Fayette County legislators at their respective legislative offices: Senator Tom Buford, Senator Julian M. Carroll, Senator Kathy W.

Stein, Representative Sannie Overly, Representative Jesse Crenshaw, Representative

Robert R. Damron, Representative Robert Benvenuti, III, Representative Kelly Flood,

Representative Ryan Quarles, Representative Stan Lee, Representative Carl Rollins II,

and Representative Susan Westrom.

Section 4 - That this Resolution shall become effective on the date of its

passage.

PASSED URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL: January 31, 2013

_____
MAYOR
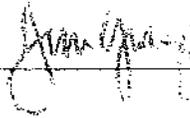
ATTEST:

_____
CLERK OF URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL

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Kentucky.com

Next Story >

Five years on, show us the money

Herald-Leader Editorial

Child-care cuts hurt Kentucky's future

Published: September 27, 2013

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Business leaders understand they can't build a competitive work force unless their workers have good options for child care, which is why Lexmark just dedicated a 25,500-square foot Center for Children at its Lexington headquarters.

At this week's ribbon cutting, Lexmark Chairman and CEO Paul Rooke said working parents are "integral to Lexmark's success," reports KyForward editor Judy Clabes.

What's true for businesses is also true for states, which is why the current dismantling of Kentucky's child-care system will have disastrous consequences, not just for children and families but also for the state's economy.

Lawmakers heard last week that more than 80 child-care centers have closed since the state began slashing subsidies in April.

The best estimate from Kentucky Youth Advocates chief Terry Brooks was that the state has lost 87 child care centers.

Some new centers have popped up but they are usually smaller and offer inferior care, he said.

Brooks estimated that as many as 25,000 children could be dropped from the subsidy program over the next year.

Lawmakers were told that Kentucky ranks dead last among states in spending on child care assistance.

That last-place ranking has implications not just for the welfare of children but also for the quality of the state's work force.

You could argue that businesses should pay their workers enough to care for their children or that all businesses should do as Lexmark and provide child care. In a better world, you'd have a point.

In the real world, most businesses are too small and lack the resources of a Lexmark. And many Kentuckians are working for wages that barely pay for food and shelter much less child care, which is not cheap.

Many low-wage employers have been recruited to Kentucky with state tax breaks, and some of them have trained workers who can no longer afford to keep their jobs because of the child care cuts.

A state policy that pushes trained workers out of work and onto welfare doesn't make a lot of sense. Neither does putting young children in less-than-safe situations so their parents can work.

Kentucky was forced into this shortsighted policy by an $87 million shortfall in the Community-Based Services budget, which has suffered $59 million in state cuts in recent years.

The child-care cuts are a particularly brutal example of how the failure to reform the tax code to generate enough revenue is hurting Kentucky's economic competitiveness. But it is just one of many such examples.

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< Previous Story

Court must reject democracy for sale; McConnell seeks unlimited donations

Next Story >
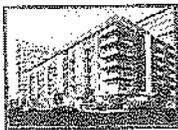
Five years on, show us the money

Join The Conversation

Lexington Herald-Leader is pleased to provide this opportunity to share information, experiences and observations about what's in the news. Some of the comments may be reprinted elsewhere in the site or in the newspaper. We encourage lively, open debate on the issues of the day, and ask that you refrain from profanity, hate speech, personal comments and remarks that are off point. Thank you for taking the time to offer your thoughts.

Commenting FAQs | Terms of Service

Today's Circulars

PORTS	FRED'S	PETSMART USA	VALUE CITY FURNITURE	MEIJER
NLY	VALID UNTIL NOV 20	BRAND NEW	VALID UNTIL NOV 30	THIS WEEK (

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Apps and services for tablet devices
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Barriers to Self Sufficiency:

An Assessment of Social Service Needs in Fayette County, KY

A Report to the Social Services Committee of the Lexington-Fayette County City Council

October, 31, 2013

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK	MARTIN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION
Diane N. Loeffler, PhD, MSW – project advisor	Ginny Wilson, PhD – project advisor
Sarabeth Biermann, PhD, project associate	Heath Rico, PhD student in Public Administration
Student Researchers:	*Student Researchers:*
Faith Calhoun, MSW Student	Zheng Li, MPA Student
Sarah Duffey, BASW Student	Chenglin Shao, MPP Student
Alex Hoover, BASW Student	Ellis Song, MPP Student
Evan Holcomb, MSW student	
Josh Nadzam, MSW	
Rachael Ratliff, MSW	
Ronica Whitlock, MSW Student	
Emily Underwood, MSW Student	

Project Overview

This project represents the collaborative work of students from the College of Social Work and the Martin School of Public Policy and Administration, both at the University of Kentucky. Undergraduate, graduate, and PhD students took part in this project. Dr. Diane N. Loeffler (Social Work) and Dr. Ginny Wilson (Martin School) supervised the students' work during the 2012 and 2013 academic years.

In an effort to better understand the basic social service needs of residents in the LFUCG service area, the research team contextualized the needs assessment by using an overarching question. The question was: *What are the barriers to self-sufficiency for residents of the LFUCG service area?* By focusing on barriers to self-sufficiency the team was able to work towards better understanding the resource gaps that exist within the community and was able to provide data to LFUCG that could help to create a well-resourced community. We viewed self-sufficiency as it is discussed in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Maslow's idea is quite simple. His theory is often presented as a pyramid – with four levels of "deficiency" needs leading to self-esteem and self-actualization. The "deficiency" needs start with basic human needs such as shelter, food, clothing. After these needs are met (and maintained) a person then moves up the pyramid and looks to meet basic needs of safety, health and well-being, and financial security. It is these two tiers of basic human needs that guide the assessment of social service needs.

The material presented within this report is designed to help policy makers, advocates, service providers and citizens with a starting point for asking and answering complex questions related to the provision of social services within our community.

Project Timeline

Fall 2012: Process begins with 21 partner
agency interviews

Spring 2013: Partner Agency interviews yield information that
begins to shape the list of "barriers" for the research project. To
further understand barriers, 50 "Key Informant Interviews"
are conducted with a wide variety of stakeholders in
the Social Service Delivery community

Summer 2013: Non-Profit social service
organizations in FayetteCounty are surveyed
(online) to further understand and identify barriers
to self sufficiency.

Mapping and Existing Data used to better
understand LFUCG's needs & service delivery.

Fall 2013: Final Report to LFUCG
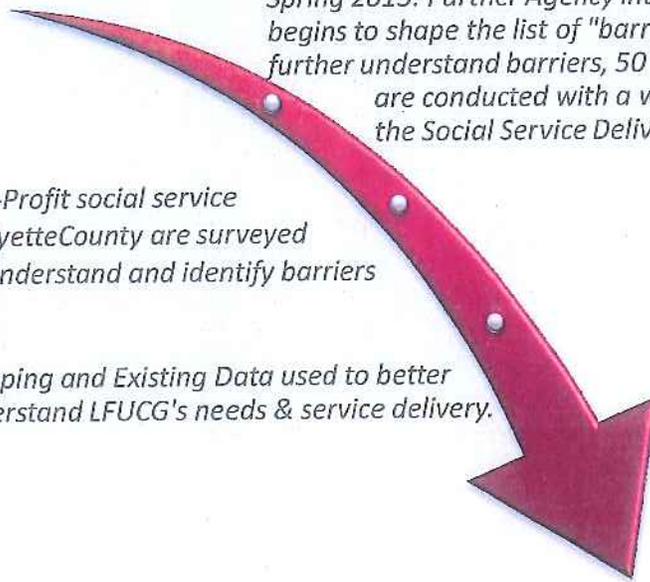
Phase I: INITIAL INTERVIEWS AND INFOMRATION GATHERING

During the Fall 2012 semester, Social Work graduate students worked with the 21 existing LFUCG Social Service Partner Agencies to begin to understand the scope of need within the urban service area. Existing partner agencies were chosen for these initial interviews because of their convenience and because existing partner agencies were thought of as being likely to share information with the student interviewers.

Indeed, all 21 partner agencies (N = 100%) agreed to a face-to-face or phone interview with a team of interviewers. The interview teams (generally one student and one advisor/mentor) used a semi-structured interview guide to learn about the complexities of social service delivery and needs within the community. Thirteen questions were asked during the interview. Students conducted interviews with agency leaders, case managers, volunteers, and board members. Partner Agencies were able to self-select the interview respondent. While many questions yielded answers as diverse as the agencies funded, the questions related to service provision/gaps in service yielded some answers that could be thematically sorted and used for the next phase of the research. (A full list of questions asked may be found in Appendix 1).

2012 Partner Agencies interviewed included:

- *Carnegie Center for Literacy and Learning*
- *The Hope Center*
- *Movable Feast*
- *Kentucky Refugee Ministries*
- *The Salvation Army*
- *Mission Lexington*
- *Greenhouse 17 (Formerly Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program)*
- *Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky*
- *The Nest*
- *Sunflower Kids*
- *Nursing Home Ombudsman Agency*
- *Kentucky Pink Connection*
- *Chrysalis House*
- *Community Action Council*
- *Urban League of Lexington Fayette County*
- *Bluegrass Rape Crisis Center*
- *Arbor Youth Services (Formerly MASH Services of the Bluegrass)*
- *Baby Health Service*
- *Community Action Partnership*
- *YMCA of Central Kentucky*
- *Bluegrass Technology Center*

From the initial 21 interviews, 7 different clusters of service gaps/needs were identified. The research team identified key themes that emerged throughout the interviews and organized the data to allow for the development of narrative themes to emerge.

The following clusters emerged from these initial exploratory interviews:

1. Housing and Shelter:
   o *With particular emphasis on housing for special populations such as the elderly, those in recovery, etc.*
   o *Included in this category was affordable housing (rental/ownership)*
2. Jobs, Training, Education:
   o *Job training programs for special populations,*
   o *Access to educational services,*
   o *Access to childcare that is congruent with work/education – in terms of time of day as well as cost*
3. Transportation:
   o *Access to public transportation,*
   o *Population specific transportation,*
4. Substance Abuse Services
5. Mental Health Care Services
6. Food Security
7. Basic Financial Need
   o *Access to emergency financial assistance*
   o *Ability to accumulate wealth/assets*
8. Services for Limited English Language Proficiency/non-native English speaking groups/individuals
   o *While this need area could, in many ways, be subsumed by the others identified in these initial interviews, the sheer volume of mentions led the research team to conceptualize it as its own category of need.*

There is, as indicated above, a great deal of overlap in these different need clusters. Based upon these initial interviews, the team was able to move forward to the in-depth interviews with the Key Stakeholders.

Phase II: KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Key Stakeholders were community members that were identified during the 21 Partner Agency interviews. Key Stakeholders, broadly speaking, are defined as *community members with whom our research team repeatedly heard mentioned/were directed to for more information.* Key Stakeholders represented a wide cross section of Lexington's community. Stakeholders represented the following areas:

1. *K-12 Education and related services (after school programs, etc.)*
2. *Child Care*
3. *Legal Services*
4. *Transportation*
5. *Mental Health Care (community and inpatient services)*
6. *Non-Profit Organization Management and Operation (leaders from nonprofit organizations that varied in size and scope of work)*
7. *Family Resource and Youth Service Centers*
8. *Violence and Violence Prevention (including Domestic Violence, Violence against Children)*
9. *Public Safety (Police, Fire, Emergency Department)*
10. *Civic Leaders*
11. *Citizen Advocates*
12. *Religious Leaders and Faith Communities*
13. *Homelessness*
14. *Health Care*
15. *State Government: Department of Community Based Services*
16. *Local Government: LFUCG Social Service Providers and City Council*
17. *Volunteers*
18. *Recipients of Services*
19. *Affordable Housing (rental and ownership)*
20. *Neighborhood Organizations and Community Centers*
21. *Juvenile Justice and Youth Services*

Each Stakeholder interview was conducted as an in-depth face-to-face interview. Interviewers had a 19-question interview guide to use to shape each interview. Each interview lasted between 30 and 120 minutes, with the average interview lasting approximately one hour. Analysis of the interview data provided the research team with an opportunity to further explore the clusters identified by the initial partner agency interviews. Overall, 52 interviews were conducted in this phase of the project. The team initially targeted 65 interviewees – thus an 80% response rate was achieved. The team was very satisfied with this high response rate.

Basic Findings from these Key Stakeholder Interviews are presented on the following pages.

KEY STAKEHOLDER FINDINGS

Key Stakeholders were asked 19 different questions related to the barriers they perceived to be present related to social services and self sufficiency. Data was coded and organized according to themes – using the themes generated from the initial partner interviews and allowing for new themes to emerge. Answers from the seven most pertinent questions are provided here.

CLIENTS SEEKING SERVICES. Stakeholders were asked to identify "changes in the clients seeking services" within the agencies/organizations they represent and/or have knowledge of. Interviewers were given the opportunity to probe – to ask "tell me more about that..." – allowing for a dialogue. From this discussion, the top seven themes are presented here:

1. An increase in limited English language proficiency clients (x13)
2. An increase in request for services from the elderly (x11)
3. An increase in poverty and services requests from persons in poverty (x11)
4. An increase in younger clients (x8)
5. An increase in services related to substance abuse and addiction (x7)
6. An increase in those who are homeless/precariously housed (x6)
7. An increase in services related to mental health needs (x5)

WAITLISTS FOR SERVICES. Stakeholders were asked to identify areas where waitlists for services were increasing/problematic. Two areas rose to the top in this area:

1. Childcare assistance – including afterschool and summer care for school aged children (x10)
2. Housing/shelter (x7)

UNMET NEEDS. Stakeholders were asked to identify needs that their own organization could not meet, even through referrals within the community. Six top needs were identified:
1. Mental Health (x15)
2. Medical (care, prescription assistance, in home care) (x13)
3. Housing assistance (x7)
4. Transportation (x6)
5. Legal Services (x5)
6. Employment (x5)

TOP FIVE BARRIERS TO SELF SUFFICIENCY. Stakeholders were asked to identify the top-five barriers to self-sufficiency seen in day-to-day work. The top nine barriers are presented here:

1. Unemployment/Underemployment (x29)
2. Transportation (x25)
3. Housing (affordable, safe, accessible) (x20)
4. Education (x18)

5. Mental Health (x16)
6. Affordable Child Care, including after school and summer care (x13)
7. Medical Care (x12)
8. Substance abuse (x11)
9. Knowledge/access to services and case management (x11)

BARRIERS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. Stakeholders were asked to think outside their own work/area of expertise and to identify the top five barriers to self-sufficiency within our community as a whole. The top eight are presented here:

1. Affordable Housing (x22)
2. Employment/living wage (x21)
3. Transportation (x18)
4. Health (x16)
5. Child Care (x13)
6. Education (x12)
7. Substance Abuse (x11)
8. Lack of coordinated services/knowledge of services (x10)

FACTORS PREVENTING ACCESS TO SERVICES. Thinking about services available in the community, stakeholders were asked to identify factors that prevented access to these services. These included:

1. Lack of knowledge of services or application process (x24)
2. Lack of transportation (x16)
3. Language barriers (x7)

COMMUNITY ASSETS: Stakeholders were asked to identify our community's greatest strengths, as related to social services. The following were the top answers:

1. A broad base of service providers/programs available (x16)
2. LFUCG's role in social service provision/administration (x15)
3. Our educational resources (K-12, Universities, etc.) (x14)
4. The quality of the individuals who work in service delivery (x11)
5. An ability to recognize problems and seek solutions (x9)
6. Collaboration/willingness to work together (x9)

TAKEN TOGETHER, data from these two initial surveys led to the creation of a list of 32 barriers that were repeatedly mentioned by interviewees. These barriers were used in Phase III and can be found in appendix 2.

PHASE III: SURVEY DATA AND USE OF EXISTING DATA AND MAPPING TOOLS

THE SURVEY: EXPANDING OUR SPHERE OF KNOWLEDGE

Because the Key Stakeholder Interviews and the Partner Agency Interviews were drawn from convenience samples, the research team wanted input from the entire population of social service providers within the LFUCG service area. In an effort to reach out to all those who could help us better understand barriers to self sufficiency, Guide Star was used to select Non-profit social service organizations in Lexington.

Guide Star "gather[s] and disseminate[s] information about every single **IRS-registered nonprofit organization**. We provide as much information as we can about each nonprofit's mission, legitimacy, impact, reputation, finances, programs, transparency, governance, and so much more." (www.guidestar.org). Using Guide Star, students searched for registered social service providers in Fayette County used the following criteria to select organizations:

- Address of the agency was in the LFUCG service area
- The National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) Code assigned by the IRS was a HUMAN SERVICE PURPOSE code
- There was revenue of over $1,000 reported.

143 organizations were identified. With further research, 53 of the organizations were removed from list of recipients because they had moved out of Fayette County, were defunct, or reported that they did not provide direct services. The 91 remaining organizations received initial letters from Mayor Jim Gray and the research supervisors requesting their participation. They were then emailed the survey link, along with follow-up emails and phone calls requesting survey completion. Seventy-three of the targeted organizations completed the survey, for a response rate of 80%. A list of agencies can be found in Appendix 3.

While it is clear that poverty is often the basic underlying factor preventing some residents of Fayette County from being self-sufficient, results from the interviews of LFUCG partner agencies and key stakeholders were analyzed to develop a list of 32 related factors that were seen as barriers to self-sufficiency for residents of Fayette County (these are shown in full in the survey instrument in Appendix 2).

There were three basic questions respondents were asked about each barrier:

1. Do you agree or disagree that the listed barrier is a significant reason residents of Fayette County seek services from government agencies or non-profit social service organization? *(The barriers were presented in random order to each recipient to reduce bias associated with presentation order. Each respondent was given the opportunity to add up to 5 additional barriers to the list.)*
2. Do you agree or disagree that LFUCG has a reasonable ability to take actions to reduce the listed barrier for residents. *(For this question each respondent was only shown the barriers he or she had agreed were significant reasons residents seek services.)*
3. What is the priority ranking you would believe each barrier should receive from officials of LFUCG as they plan for social services over the next five years? *(For the priority rankings, each respondent was only shown a listing of the barriers he or she had agreed were significant reasons residents seek services AND agreed that LFUCG has a reasonable ability to affect. The resulting barriers were again shown in random order for each respondent.)*

Table 1 shows the five barriers to self-sufficiency which received the strongest average agreement from survey respondents that they are important reasons that residents of Fayette County seek social services. The high cost of childcare services received the strongest agreement.

Table 1: Agreement that the Barrier is a Significant Reason Residents Seek Services

Rank	Mean	Variance	Standard Deviation	Barrier
1	1.77	0.5	0.71	high cost of childcare services
2	1.87	0.8	0.90	lack of access to mental health services
3	1.88	0.9	0.95	a lack of safe, affordable housing
4	1.97	0.6	0.79	lack of marketable job skills
4	1.97	0.6	0.79	substance abuse on the part of the client or a family member

While it is important to understand the reasons residents of Fayette County seek services, when allocating resources by local government, it is also important to consider what factors local government can actually affect. Respondents were asked whether LFUCG has a reasonable ability to take actions to reduce a particular barrier so affected residents have an improved ability to become or remain self-sufficient. The factors listed in the question were only those that respondents agreed are significant barriers to self-sufficiency for residents of Fayette County.

Table 2 shows the Top 5 barriers that respondents gave strongest agreement to the question *Do you agree or disagree that the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government has the reasonable ability to mitigate the barrier to self-sufficiency from:* (See Appendix 2 to see whole table of barriers)

Finally, respondents were asked about their recommended priorities for attention from LFUCG as it plans social services. Respondents were asked what priority ranking they believe individual barriers should receive from LFUCG officials in planning for human services over the next 5 years. The barriers listed in the question were only those that respondents agreed are significant barriers and agreed that LFUCG can take reasonable action to reduce the barrier.

Table 2: Agreement that LFUCG Can Reasonably Reduce the Barrier for Residents

Rank	Mean	Variance	Standard Deviation	Barrier
1	1.52	0.38	0.62	public transportation routes that don't go where people need to travel
2	1.53	0.45	0.67	lack of safe, affordable housing
3	1.54	0.57	0.75	financial exploitation (such as by landlords, employers, lenders, service providers, caregivers, or others)
4	1.58	0.46	0.68	lack of coordinated human services case management
5	1.65	0.37	0.61	prohibitive cost of public transportation

The priority ranking score indicates the priority for LFUCG attention respondents assigned to the listed barrier to self-sufficiency. The higher the score, the higher the average priority assigned by all survey respondents. The table indicates that a lack of safe, affordable housing, with an average priority ranking score of 76.2, was the barrier that respondents recommended should receive the greatest attention in planning for future social services by LFUCG officials. With the relatively large 13-point difference between the highest-priority ranking score for the barrier of "lack of safe, affordable housing" and the second-highest score for "lack of access to mental health service," it appears that housing issues are a common thread among residents who seek services from non-profit social service organizations in Fayette County. Table 3 provides results.

Table 3: Barriers with the Highest Average Priority Ranking Scores

Rank	Barrier to Self-Sufficiency	Priority Ranking Score	Policy Area
1	Lack of safe, affordable housing	76.2	Housing
2	Lack of access to mental health services	63.6	Mental Health
3	Lack of access to information about available services	60.3	Info/Coordination
4	Lack of coordinated human services case management	54.7	Info/Coordination
5	Lack of marketable job skills	54.0	Education
6	Lack of a high school education	49.8	Education
7	Lack of available jobs	49.6	Economic Development
8	Financial exploitation (such as by landlords, employers, lenders, service providers, caregivers, or others)	49.1	Crime
9	Lack of access to mental health services outside of weekday hours	44.9	Mental Health
10	High cost of childcare services	44.8	Childcare
11	Public transportation routes that don't go where people need to travel	44.8	Transportation
12	Lack of access to information about available jobs	43.9	Info/Coordination

In addition to examining the priority rankings for the individual barriers to self-sufficiency, the barriers were grouped into the policy areas they represent. In terms of policy areas, respondents gave high priority for local government attention to housing, mental health services, education, and information about, and coordination of, social services.

Respondents were asked about their capacity to access the resources necessary to deliver services to clients. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they agree or disagree with the several statements about their organization. Table 10 shows the results. Most respondents agreed that they have adequate coordination with other human service providers and have good idea of non-LFUCG sources of funding. Around half respondents agreed that their organizations have staff with the knowledge and time to write grants and complete applications for funding. However, less than half respondents agreed

that they have access to sufficient language services to meet the needs of their clients who have limited English skills. Less than a third of respondents agreed that their organizations have access to the funds necessary to adequately deliver the services requested by residents of Fayette County.

Table 4: Agreement with Statements about Organization Service Capacity

	Statements About Service Capacity	Percent Agree with Statement
1	My organization is generally able to adequately coordinate our services to clients with other human service providers so that our clients receive the services for which they are eligible.	68%
2	Not counting LFUCG as a funding source, staff of my organization have a good idea of sources of funding for the types of services we provide.	64%
3	My organization has staff who have the knowledge and time to successfully complete applications for contracts and grants for the types of services we provide.	57%
4	My organization has access to sufficient language services to adequately serve our clients who have limited English skills.	40%
5	My organization generally has sufficient operating funds to deliver the services requested by Fayette County residents.	30%

LEXINGTON, AS COMPARED TO BENCHMARK CITIES

The following sections addresses two additional research tasks related to social services in Fayette County. Students from the University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration were asked to:

1. Explore the use of geographic information for social service planning;
2. Assess the availability and quality of data reported by partner organizations and its usefulness for planning purposes.

Non-profit Social Service Organizations in Fayette County

We identified non-profit social services organizations in Lexington by using GuideStar (www.Guidestar.org). A non-profit organization was selected if its address listed in Lexington, its latest reported revenue was greater than $1,000, and it had an associated human services purpose as indicated by its National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) Code as assigned by the IRS.

Comparisons of Non-profit Social Service Organizations

To offer some context for analysis of non-profit social service organizations in Lexington, data on similar organizations was obtained for comparable. Comparison cities were selected on the basis of having similar population and similar per capita personal income to Lexington. Eleven comparison cities were selected, as shown in Table 5 and Table 6. [1]

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[1] Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts.

Table 5: Rank of Lexington in City Population

Rank	City	Population
1	Tampa, FL	347,645
2	Aurora, CO	339,030
3	Corpus Christi, TX	312,195
4	Pittsburgh, PA	306,211
5	**Lexington, KY**	**305,489**
6	Cincinnati, OH	296,550
7	Saint Paul, MN	290,770
8	Greensboro, NC	277,080
9	Henderson, NV	265,679
10	Lincoln, NE	265,404
11	Fort Wayne, IN	254,555
12	Chula Vista, CA	252,422

From the tables, Lexington is in the middle among comparison cities with around 300,000 populations. Lexington is the second highest with $30,000 per capita personal income.

Table 6: Rank of Lexington in Per Capita Personal Income

Rank	City	Per Capita Personal Income
1	Henderson, NV	$35,155
2	**Lexington, KY**	**$29,125**
3	Tampa, FL	$28,863
4	Greensboro, NC	$25,824
5	Lincoln, NE	$25,765
6	Pittsburgh, PA	$25,619
7	Saint Paul, MN	$25,576
8	Chula Vista, CA	$25,419
9	Cincinnati, OH	$24,509
10	Aurora, CO	$24,257
11	Corpus Christi, TX	$23,870
12	Fort Wayne, IN	$23,300

City Poverty is an important indicator that would be relevant to social service decisions. Population below poverty and single headed households are two indicators of city poverty. The rank of Lexington is shown in Table 7 and Table 8. [2]

[2] Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

Table 7: Rank of Lexington in Percentage of Below Poverty

Rank	City	Percentage of Below Poverty
1	Henderson, NV	8.2%
2	Chula Vista, CA	9.7%
3	Lincoln, NE	15.5%
4	Fort Wayne, IN	16.3%
5	Aurora, CO	16.5%
6	**Lexington, KY**	**17.9%**
7	Greensboro, NC	18.4%
8	Corpus Christi, TX	18.5%
9	Tampa, FL	19.2%
10	Pittsburgh, PA	22.2%
11	Saint Paul, MN	22.5%
12	Cincinnati, OH	27.4%

Table 8: Rank of Lexington in Single Headed Households

Rank	City	Single Headed Households	Male householder, no wife present, family	Female householder, no husband present, family
1	Lincoln, NE	14.4%	4.1%	10.3%
2	Henderson, NV	15.7%	5.3%	10.4%
3	**Lexington, KY**	**16.5%**	4.3%	12.2%
4	Pittsburgh, PA	18.8%	4.0%	14.8%
5	Fort Wayne, IN	19.0%	4.1%	14.9%
6	Saint Paul, MN	19.2%	5.1%	14.1%
7	Aurora, CO	20.6%	5.9%	14.7%
8	Greensboro, NC	20.7%	4.9%	15.8%
9	Tampa, FL	21.3%	4.8%	16.5%
10	Chula Vista, CA	22.2%	5.5%	16.7%
11	Cincinnati, OH	22.3%	3.7%	18.6%
12	Corpus Christi, TX	23.2%	5.8%	17.4%

Lexington has about 18% of total population below poverty, which is in the middle. In Table 8, Lexington is third lowest with 16% single headed households, including 4% male householder and 12% female householder.

In order to analyze Lexington's non-profit social service sector compared to other cities, data was obtained from GuideStar that identified comparison cities' non-profit social service organizations with the same human service purpose (having the same NTEE codes) as the organizations identified in Lexington. We obtained the total number of resulting non-profit organizations and their total revenue for each of the comparison cities.[3]

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[3] Data source: www.Guidestar.org.

Table 9: Rank of Lexington in the Number of Non-profit Organizations

Rank	City	Number of Non-profit Organizations
1	Cincinnati, OH	645
2	Pittsburgh, PA	577
3	Tampa, FL	410
4	Saint Paul, MN	351
5	Greensboro, NC	270
6	**Lexington, KY**	**249**
7	Lincoln, NE	213
8	Fort Wayne, IN	196
9	Aurora, CO	156
10	Corpus Christi, TX	133
11	Henderson, NV	53
12	Chula Vista, CA	49

Table 10: Rank of Lexington in the Total Revenue of Non-profit Organizations

Rank	City	Total Revenue of Non-profit Organizations
1	Pittsburgh, PA	$1,303,860,852
2	Cincinnati, OH	$1,003,602,060
3	Tampa, FL	$886,121,777
4	**Lexington, KY**	**$698,671,927**
5	Greensboro, NC	$368,590,337
6	Saint Paul, MN	$360,371,840
7	Fort Wayne, IN	$320,646,431
8	Lincoln, NE	$246,759,153
9	Corpus Christi, TX	$109,281,408
10	Aurora, CO	$96,307,749
11	Chula Vista, CA	$56,917,920
12	Henderson, NV	$6,541,039

Based on these two categories of data, three indicators were examined to see the ranks of Lexington among comparison cities.[4]

The first indicator was city population divided by the number of non-profit social service organizations in the city. This indicator is meant to show the relative number of organizations relative to the number of potential clients and potential donors.

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[4] Data source: www.Guidestar.org; U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

Chart 1: Rank of Lexington in Population per Non-profit Social Service Organization
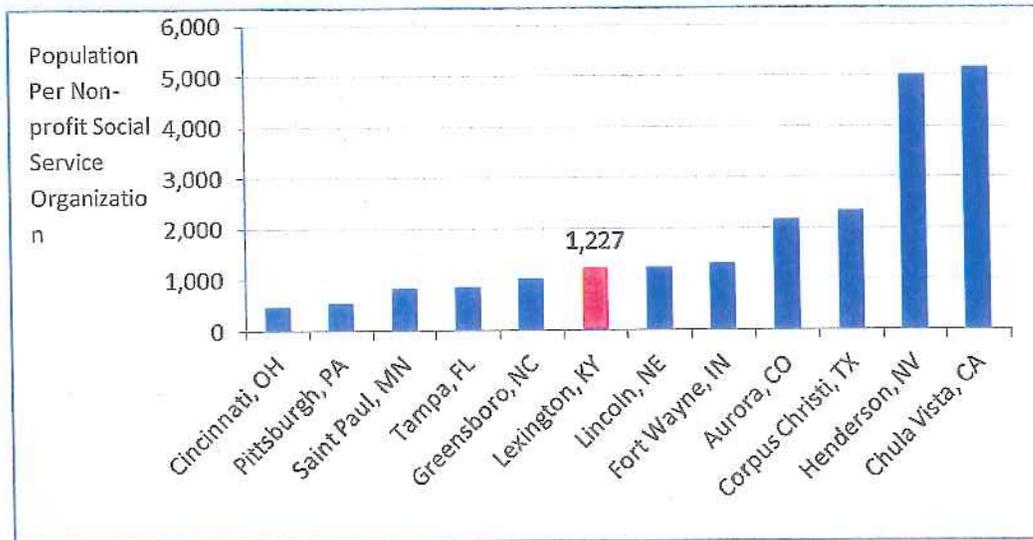

Chart 1 shows Lexington is in the middle for the number of non-profit organizations given the size of its population.

The second indicator is the total revenue of non-profit social service organizations divided by city population. Here again, the intent is to allow comparison of the resources available to the non-profit social services sector while controlling for city population.

Chart 2: Rank of Lexington in Per Capita Revenue of Non-profit Social Service Organizations

Per Capita Revenue of Non-Profit Social Service

$5,000
$4,000
$3,000
$2,287
$2,000
$1,000
$0

Pittsburgh, PA
Cincinnati, OH
Tampa, FL
Lexington, KY
Greensboro, NC
Fort Wayne, IN
Saint Paul, MN
Lincoln, NE
Corpus Christi, TX
Aurora, CO
Chula Vista, CA
Henderson, NV
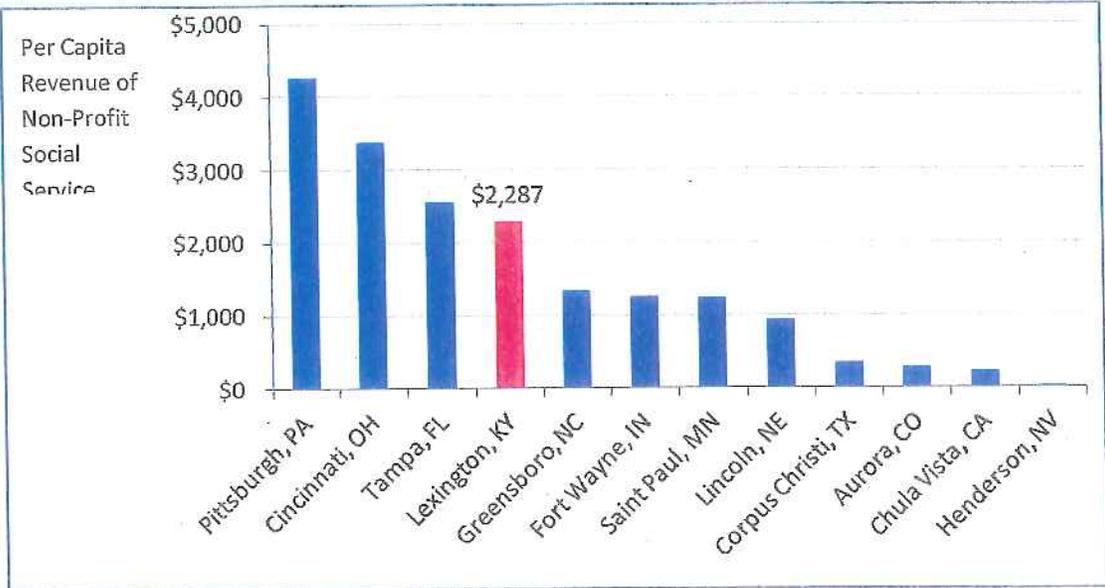
From Chart 2, when controlling for the size of city populations, total revenue of Lexington non-profit social service organizations is fourth highest among comparison cities.

The final indicator is total revenue of non-profit social service organizations divided by total personal income in the city. This shows the financial resources of the sector in comparison to the overall size of the economy in the city.

Chart 3: The Percentage of the Revenue of Non-profit Organizations to Total Economy
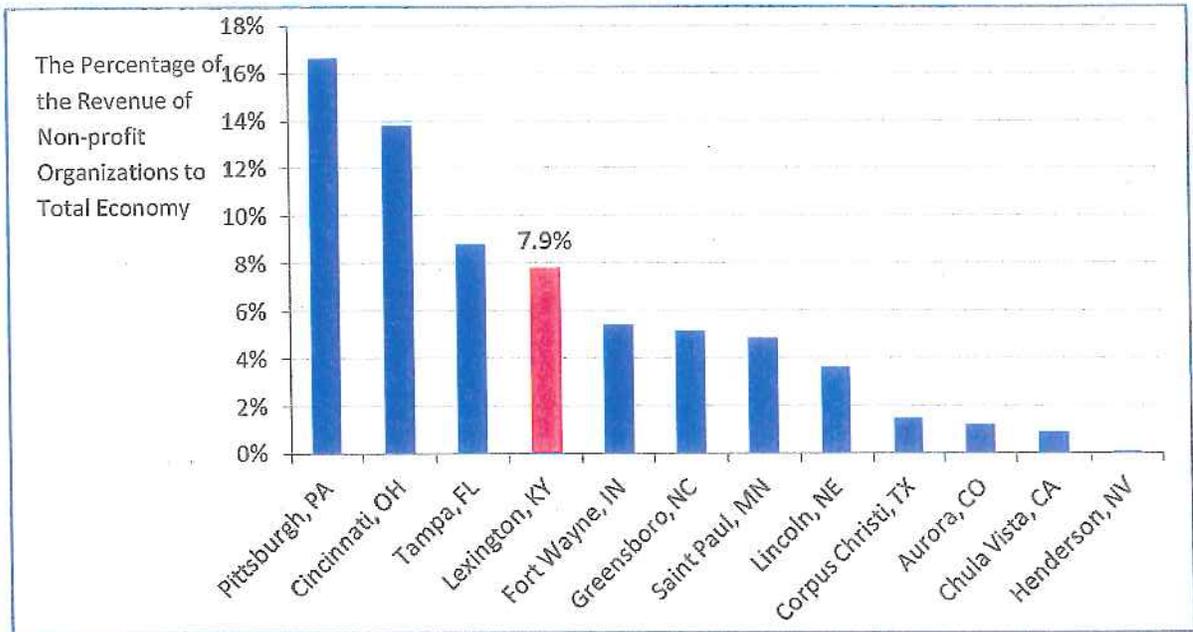

Chart 3 shows total revenue reported by Lexington's non-profit social service organizations accounts for about 8% of the city's total personal income, which is fourth highest among comparison cities.

Taken together, this data provides context for looking at Lexington as compared to benchmark cities.

MAPPING OUR COMMUNITY

Visual images provide a context for understanding the barriers and needs within the community. To that end, Martin School students used available data and mapping tools to further explore barriers to self sufficiency in the LFUCG service area. Because of the size of the individual map files, these are not presented in this report. Maps can be provided upon request.

APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

PARTNER AGENCIES AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Initial Partner Agency Guiding Questions (FALL 2012)

1) Have you conducted a needs assessment related to your target population(s) in the past? If so, can you share that assessment with our team?
2) Have you participated in a needs assessment that was done by another group/organization/coalition? (And if so, could we review that assessment?)
3) Do you foresee changes in the target population served by your programs in the future? Please explain (e.g. emerging trends, demographic shifts, economic demands that are changing the population you serve).
4) Related to emerging trends identified above (#3), do you think the needs of your target population are changing/have changed? Explain. (Examples could include the need for bilingual case workers to meet the needs of the growing immigrant population, etc.)
5) For this question, we're interested in information on each of your programs. Do you maintain a waiting list for services?
   a. If so, how long is that list? (both in terms of the number of people on the list and the length of time they generally remain on the list)
   b. Do you turn clients away? Be as specific as possible.
6) Have you seen trends over time – e.g. have the number of clients on the list increased/decreased, is there a seasonal shift, etc?
7) Thinking about referrals you make, where do you most often refer clients (list where and for what services).
8) Are there gaps in referral service – e.g. some type of service you'd like to refer clients for but it is unavailable or has a long waiting list,, etc.? Please be as specific as possible.
9) What do you perceive to be the greatest needs of the target population served by your programs (list all that apply, and rank these if possible).
10) Who else in the greater Lexington area is providing services related to these needs? (List all agencies/organizations providing services in each area identified in 8.
11) Thinking about access to funding, what barriers do you face related to competition for grant funding (including all funding – federal, foundation, local, etc.) Check all that apply:
    a. We lack the capacity to write competitive proposals on a regular basis
    b. Matching funds or in-kind donations can be prohibitive when putting together grant applications
    c. We routinely apply, but rarely receive funding
    d. We don't know where to look
    e. Other (write in as many as are listed)
    f. We don't face any problems related to funding
12) What do you consider to be your agency's greatest need at this time (e.g. physical needs such as space, human capital needs such as staff, financial needs, etc.) – please be as specific as possible?
13) What else do you want our student research team to know about your program?

KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWER QUESTIONS:

1. Can you tell me a little bit about your current work and the population(s) with whom you work?
2. Within your area of work, do you foresee – or have you seen – changes in the clients seeking services (e.g. clients are younger or older, there are more clients, fewer, etc.)
3. Are there waiting lists for services provided by your organization? (ask for details)
4. Where do you most often refer clients - and for what needs are they referred there?
5. Are there needs that you'd like to make referrals for but find that there are not resources available? (For example, you routinely want to refer clients for mental health screenings, yet there are not adequate resources/organizations to refer to...) – stated otherwise – are there needs that your agency is unable to help clients meet, even through referrals?
6. What are the top five barriers to self sufficiency you see in your day to day work? Do some appear to be larger barriers than others? Why?
   Next, I'd like to ask you to think more broadly about the needs of residents in Fayette County.
7. Because you're working closely with other social service providers and often times provide overlapping services and have similar needs, I'd like you to think more broadly about the needs within Fayette County as a whole. What do you think are the barriers to self sufficiency faced by individuals and families within our community? Can you rank these?
8. Which of these barriers, identified above, do you think are being effectively addressed and met?
9. Of those barriers that you identified in the last question as being effectively addressed in Fayette Co., what factors are preventing people from accessing services? (If respondents struggle here – prompt – for example, it might be that we have an abundance of heating assistance programs, but people don't know where to go/that they exist... or it might be that while we have an abundance of affordable rental housing in Lexington the location of available housing may deter persons from living there...)
10. Which of the barriers identified above (REREAD ANSEWRS FROM 9 AS NEEDED) do you find to be inadequately addressed?
11. Are there barriers that are not even "on the radar screen" of social service providers? (Probing – these could be emerging needs of specific groups, etc.).
12. Are there socio-cultural factors that prevent people from accessing basic social services in Fayette County?
13. Are there economic factors that prevent people from accessing basic social services in Fayette County?
14. Are there populations that are difficult to serve due to rules or laws?
15. Are there services that are difficult to provide due to rules or laws?
16. What do you see as the areas in which we need the most improvement – in terms of the provision of social services in our community?
17. What are Fayette County's greatest strengths in terms of the provision of social services in our community?
18. Is there anything else you'd like to share with the research team?

APPENDIX 2: ALL IDENTIFIED BARRIERS (not ranked/ordered)

1. *a lack of safe, affordable housing;*
2. *prohibitive cost of public transportation;*
3. *public transportation routes that don't go where people need to travel;*
4. *public transportation schedules that don't cover the hours people need to travel;*
5. *high cost of childcare services;*
6. *lack of affordable childcare services outside of weekday hours;*
7. *lack of access to affordable physical health services;*
8. *lack of access to physical health care services outside of weekday hours;*
9. *lack of access to mental health services;*
10. *lack of access to mental health services outside of weekday hours;*
11. *poor parenting skills;*
12. *poor financial management skills;*
13. *difficulty in following program rules or employer requirements;*
14. *lack of a high school education;*
15. *substance abuse on the part of the client or a family member;*
16. *poor English skills;*
17. *lack of available jobs;*
18. *inability to get more hours in a part-time job;*
19. *limited hourly earnings in a part-time job;*
20. *limited hourly earnings in a full-time job;*
21. *lack of marketable job skills;*
22. *lack of access to information about available jobs;*
23. *lack of access to information about available services;*
24. *effects of violence or sexual assault by non family members;*
25. *financial exploitation (such as by landlords, employers, lenders, service providers, caregivers, or others)*
26. *racial disparity*
27. *lack of legal U.S. resident status;*
28. *ex-offender status;*
29. *effects of family physical or sexual abuse;*
30. *expected reductions in government benefits because of earned income;*
31. *activity limitations due to advanced age or disability;*
32. *lack of coordinated human services case management.*

APPENDIX 3: SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Survey Respondents

1 Access to Justice Foundation
2 Arc of Central Kentucky
3 Ashland Terrace Retirement Home
4 AVOL (AIDS Volunteers, Inc.)
5 Baby Health Service
6 Barkham, Inc.
7 Birthright of Lexington
8 Blue Grass Farms Charities
9 Bluegrass Chapter of the American Red Cross
10 Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program, Inc
11 Bluegrass Rape Crisis Center
12 Bluegrass Technology Center for People with Disabilities
13 Bluegrass.org
14 By His Spirit Ministries, Inc.
15 Carnegie Center for Literacy and Learning
16 CASA of Lexington
17 Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Lexington
18 Center for Family & Community Services
19 Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative
20 Central Kentucky Radio Eye, Inc, dba Radio Eye
21 CHES Solutions Group
22 Children's Advocacy Center of the Bluegrass
23 Children's Healthcare Is a Legal Duty
24 Chrysalis House, Inc.
25 Community Action Council
26 Divine Providence, Inc dba Catholic Action Center
27 Employment Solutions
28 Faith Feeds of Kentucky, Inc.
29 Family Counseling Service
30 Florence Crittenton Home
31 FoodChain
32 Foundation for Affordable Housing, Inc.
33 FRIEDELL COMMITTEE
34 Gateway Resource Development Foundation, Inc
35 God's Pantry Food Bank
36 Hope Center Recovery Program
37 Hope Springs Counseling Center
38 Hospice Of The Bluegrass
39 Housing Equality for All Lexington, Inc. (HEAL)
40 Interfaith Counseling

41   ITNBluegrass, Inc.

42   Jubilee Jobs of Lexington

43   Kentucky Equal Justice Center (and immigration law program at Maxwell Street Legal Clinic)

44   Kentucky Pink Connection, Inc

45   Kentucky Refugee Ministries

46   Kerrington's Heart

47   Lexington Cooperative Ministry Inc. DBA: The Legacy Home Ministry

48   Lexington Habitat for Humanity

49   Lexington Rescue Mission

50   liberty ridge senior living community

51   Moveable feast Lexington, Inc.

52   NAMI Lexington

53   National Drug Endangered Children Training and Advocacy Center, Inc.

54   Nueva Vida Iglesia

55   One Parent Scholar House

56   Opportunity for Work and Learning

57   Park Early Childhood Center

58   Partners for Youth Foundation, Inc.

59   Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky

60   Realtor Community Housing Foundation

61   Repairers Lexington

62   Ronald McDonald House Charities of the Bluegrass

63   Sayre Christian Village

64   Scott County Schools

65   Society of Saint Vincent DePaul

66   Sunflower Kids

67   Surgery On Sunday, Inc

68   The Broke Spoke Community Bike Shop

69   The Salvation Army

70   United Way of the Bluegrass

71   Urban League of Lexington - Fayette County

72   Voice For Humanity

73   YMCA of Central Kentucky

Social Services/Community Development Referrals

Item	Referred By	Date Referred	Status
Social Services Needs Assessment	Gorton	Feb 6, 2012	Mar 12/May 12/Oct 12/ Jan 13/May 13/Aug 13
Workforce Investment & Training	Ford	Nov 16, 2012	Nov 12/Jan 13/Mar 13/ May 13/Aug 13
Summer Youth Employment	Myers	Sept 13, 2013	
Childcare Assistance Program Reductions	Ford	Nov 5, 2013	